## Business Notices.

L. O. WILSON & Co. Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of Bunner Dry Goods.
No. 12 Courtland-st., and Nos. 11 and 15 Dey-st

SUMMER HATS!—LEASK continues to supply everybody with his delightful Summer HATS. The DRAS BEAVER, PANAM and STARW HATS are just what Gentlemen want them hot Cays; they are nest clegant and cool. Least is always ready to see his friends at the old store corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

STRAWS .- KNOX has his counters literally cov-

OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON.—GENIN OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON.—GENIN opens the STRAW HAT SEASON for 1836 with a stock which, Bu extent, variety and heanty, cannot be paralleled in New York Beddes the East India Hat, confined exclusively to this establishment, the assortment includes Lutens, Leghorns, Panamas, lishment, the assortment includes Lutens, Leghorns, Panamas, lishment, the assortment includes Lutens, Leghorns, Panamas, Ishment, The styles, shapes and sizes are as diversified as other heads themselves, the crowns varying in hight, and the brines in breadth, so that old and young have an equally wide field for shoke. The brown and white Sennet Hat, for young men for shoke. The brown and white Sennet Hat, for young men for choice. The brown and white Sennet Hat, for young men for declarge, a very handsome black Straw Hat has just been brought out at GENIN'S, and, in fact, there is no profession or calling, no style of face, 10 eccantricity of taste, that has not been categod for in procuring this superb assortment of Summer shokes. GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS .-ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.

Convery to a custom I mg prevailing with us, viz: that of saing
a portion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hars
in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hars
for our retail sales, we have this season caused the same to be
made into Summer Hars to be sold at a lower price. Those
Hars for quality and durability will compare with the higher
grade—their tint and color only placing them lower in the scale
of prices.

Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Aster House, Broadway.

ESPENSCHEID'S proverbial success in hitting the ESPENSCHEED'S PROVERBIA SUCCESS IN Intentity the public teate has never been so triumphantly demonstrated as in the popularity of his beautiful Summer Hars for 1856, of the Recky Muontain Beaver and Constituers of various colors. The moment the eye rests upon them the teate is satisfied. In point of beauty, lightness, shape and general appearance, they stand abed of all competition. For executing, No 118 Nassau-st.

GRANITE HALL .- Enduring as the material of which this building is composed is the elegant stock of fashionable Summer and other GARMENTS stored within it. The Propietor, E. DEGROOT, is an enterprising Clothier. GRANTE HALL is at No. 142 Fulton-st.

THE SUMMER UNDERGARMENT

EXPRESSLY TO WARM WEATHER,
being very light, very elastic, and very durable, is
RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERING VEST.
It deserves a trial.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 104 Bowery.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. -One thousand SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—One thousand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the carnings of a good operator with one of Singer's latest improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting litings and for other profitable work is close at band, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepens for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind can be proved by thousands who mae them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for add and inferior ones on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

P. L. Rogers invites attention to the magni-P. L. ROGERS invites attention to the imagnitude and chespness of his stock of MEN's and BOYS' CLOTHING.
Everything is fashionable but the prices—they are decidedly low; the vast extent of his business admits of a smaller ratio of profit. Rapid cash sales at 40 per cent under average rates, satisfy his moderate ambition. Call and examine his superb Summer assortments. Only one price asked or taken. Every style of figure can be suited.

P. I. Rocers.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sta, opposite The Henald Office.

SUMMER STOCK .- Our large and elegant stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embrscing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-	t.
THIN SUMMER SUITS	
SUMMER TRAVELING.—Ladies, before you let the city for the Summer, visit Cantagett's, No 336 Bow- and select from his assortment a supply of his 12/ and Gatters. They are just the articles for the country.	ery

BECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED .- Three sec ond-band Pianos, at prices ranging from \$30 to \$100, for which the cash with be paid by Horace Waters, Agent, No. 333 Benedway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS .-

SMITH & BOUNSBURY, No. 45t Broadway, near Gland st., are now offering their large stock of Carretting and Olichoths, as extraordiary low prices. Exalish Velver Carretts as low as 11/ per yard. Exalish Tarrettar and Brussels Carretts as low as 6/ And all other goods equally low.

MICH CARPETINGS.

PRTERSON & HUMPHREY.

No. 53d Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas,
alling rich Volvet Carpeting from 11/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 3/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 7/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich S-ply, elegant colors, from 6/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich Heavy Superfine, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.
Clothe, Curtain Materials, Mattresses, &c., equally 10/
b. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The ALERTHON SATERAL CHIARTEN SATERAL CHIART

WIGS — HAIR-DYE — WIGS. — BATCHELOR'S They are celebrated all over the world for their praceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Bold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

Ah! dear reader, take this sage advice:
Lyon's Magnetic stuff kills insects, Rats, and Mice:
To fid your house of pests to mortal kind,
Lyon's Powders and Fills, just keep in mind.
Nothing can kill Insects but Lyon's Magnetic
Powder; and for Rats, his Fills destroy. Depot, No. 424
Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY
& FUNGUISON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace
and Masin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of imporsation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in
New-York, cacep.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPERS trand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private spartments for applying his famous Dyr., the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wies and Tourezes are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Pol.0, Ogle Connty, Ill, May 3, 1856.
C. L. HARMON & Co., Chicago, Agents Herring's Champion
Bafes: In October, 1855, I purchased of you a HERRING's FaWERT SAFE, No. 12.781. On the 221 of April, ult, my store was
entirely consumed by fire, but the Safe proved equal to the test,
and my books, papers, &c., came out entirely safe. The building was large, of wood, and filled with very combustible matter.
The side of the building in which the Safe stood was filled up
with alcobol, spaint supentine and oil, rendering the heat excessively great—so great, in fact, as to melt down cast and
wrought iron, such as storee; a size, cast-trop kottless, &c., into an
undieth guished mass. I had but little hope that the Safe could
withstand so severe a test, but was happy to find it equal to the
supergeory.

(Signed)

S. C. Herring & Co., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139
Waster & N. Y., sole Agents and Patentees of Herring's
Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with
Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

THE HAIR .- To prevent its being bald, and to THE HAIR.—10 prevent its being baid, and to keep it glossy and soft, use Boale's Celleratatre Hyperion Fluin. Should its color be unpleasing, Boole's Blectraic Hair Dye will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, Boole's Balm or Cytherra is unrivaled. For shaving use Boole's Amole. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, Wm. Bogle, Boaton; and may be had in this city of Bannes & Park, F. Rushton; Hegeman, Clark & Co.; Ring, Broadway; A. B. & D. Sande, Fulton et., and Agents throughout the world.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH .- Dr. Prince, of Brooklyn, proprietor, and Prof. Vergnessre in attend-nace at 719 Broadway. They guarantee to cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from the imprulent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for ladies.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three the strength of the common Magnesis, and is clear of un plreagnt taste. Four first-premium silver medals and a World's Fair medal awarded, as being the best in the market For sale by the Druggists generally, and wholessle by the manfacturer.

T. J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

HOSTETER .- All Dyspeptic, weak and debility Med persons who have used HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STO-ACH BITTERS, pronounce it the best medicine in the world to family can afford to be without this article in warm weather, old by all Grocers, Druggists and Hotels. Barns & Park, Ww.York, Agents; Mrs. Haves, Brooklyn.

ROUND HILL MOTORPATHIC WATER-CURE, KOUND HILL MOTORPATHIC WATER-CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—In all the local advantages which render attractive an institution for invalids, or a Summor retreat for others seeking relaxation and pleasure. Round Hill stands alone and unrivally variety in great abundance, and of the parest quality, is supplied from living mountain springs, and that bathing facilities embrace every modern improvement for the Bath, for extracting metallic substances, &c. These, with the organic weaknesses were as and certainty, greatly enhance the bonefits resulting for each and certainty, greatly enhance in the substance of the substance in the substance of the substance in the substance in the substance of the substance in the substanc

WINDOW SHADES and PAPER HANGINGS, -Gill

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF SPLENDID MEGALLION VELVET CARPETS, Crossley & Son's make. Superb Velvets, 11/; Elegant Bussels, 7/6 per yard. Hiram Anderson. No. 99 Bowery

LOOK AT THIS—TO THE WEARERS OF FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.—Go to CABILL'S, No. 377 Broadway, where you can get any kind of Boots or Snoes cheep, and bet ter than at any other house in this city. Ladies', Misses', Boys and Children's Snoes by thousards, of every style in the world S. CARILL, No. 377 Broadway.

CATAWBA WINES, from the Vineyards of J. D. Park Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio-sparking and still-very superior Warranted only the pure juice of the graps.

BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane st.

Helloway's Ointment-To Mothers, -Sore breasts are a and drawback on the pleasures of materity. This Charment at once allays the inflammation, and heals the ex-ceptated nipple. It is acqually prompt to its curvative action upon crupticus, sores, whistows, and all external hurts.

WHAT THEY SAY OF DR. FRIEND'S ANTI-BILtous Pills:—'I have used them for 18 months, and consider them the best remedy in use for all billions difficulties."—Thos. King, President of the Bank of Port Javis. For saile by Druggists generally, at 25 cents per box. Liberal terms to the trade. Agents wanted in all sections. Address Little & Evans, Proprietors, Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

THE RIVAL FIRE ENGINES .- In the Board of THE RIVAL FIRE ENGINES.—In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the Committee on the Fire Department reported a receiution a swarding the first premium for the best Steem Fire Ergine exhibited at the late prize trial to Mesars. Lee & Larned, (who have adopted the well known Retery Pump invented by A. W. Carry of Breckport, N. Y.;) the second premium to Mesars. Burnham, and the third to James Smith. The resolution was adopted. This award, which it will be seen is different from that first made, is based on a carrful and thorough reexamination by a Board of Engineers appointed for the purpose, each competitor numinating one, and the Committee a fourth. The report of this Board, which was signed by all the examiners was made on Monday evening, and closed with the fellowing resolutions, embodying the results of their examination:

and closed with the transfer of their examination:
"Resorted, That Lee & Larned's Machine be accepted as the best that has been presented to the Committee; also, that in their judament it is the best that has ever been exhibited in

this cuy.
That Mesers, Burr ham's Machine be accepted as the second

That Messrs. Burr ham's Machine be accepted as the third best presented to the Committee.

"That Mr. James Smith's Machine be accepted as the third best presented to the Committee.

"Signed:

"Signed:

WM. B. LEONARD,
ORISON BLUNT,
ORDORGE M. WOODWARD,
FRANCIS S. LOW."

CABY'S PUMF is manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINERD, Brockport, N. Y. Also, by J. C. CARY, No. 240
Broadway, N. Y. City.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856.

The Great Speech of Governor SEWARD on the Immediate admiration of Kansas, is now ready, in pamphlet form. 

Covernor Seward's Speech The Great Speech of Governor SEWARD on the Immediate

Price per 100. 20
Price per 100. 51 25
Price per 1,000. 10 00 

## Life of Col. Fremont.

An original and authentic Biography of the People's candidate for President is now in course of prepara-tion, and will be issued at THE TAIBUNE office about the 1st of July. It will be condensed into a pamphlet of 32 large and fair octavo pages, on good type, with spirited illustrations. Price \$21 per hundred, 40 cents per dozen, 4 cents a single copy. Orders inclosing the cash are respectfully sclicited and the first received will be first filled.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 167,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be harded in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, and the House did not have a quorum. Next week is de, voted to Territorial affairs.

The North American Convention djourned sine die yesterday, at noon, after nominating by acclamation for President Col. Fremont in the place of Mr. Banks, who had authorized his name to be withdrawn, and for Vice-President Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding some expressions of disappointment on account of the treatment of the Committee of Conference at Philadelphia, the Convention broke up with the best of feeling, fully satisfied with Fremont as their standard-bearer.

The latest advices from Kansas represent that order is almost restored; that an invading force of six thousand men is going in from Missouri; that the calmness of the Pro-Slavery men is a trick to induce the withdrawal of the Government troops. Rather conflicting stories, but we give them as they

A Southern Commercial Convention for increasing the number (but not improving the breed) of Northern Doughfacee, is reported by telegraph to be now sitting at Washington. Its ostensible idea is that of whipping our mercantile class into more agile displays of servility, by withdrawing Scuthern patropage from all merchants who patronise Free Soil journals, &c. &c. Very likely some paltry scheme of personal advantage is at the bottom of this movement, as we notice that a periodical is to be started. We doubt whether it will pay.

Our correspondence from St. Domingo informs us that Santana has resigned the Presidency, the Treasury is empty, and that the Dominicans are virtually without a Government.

In opening the Presidential canvass of 1856-s canvass destined to form a memorable epoch in our Nation's history-we would impress on our compatriots in the support of Fremont and Dayton, and especially our brethren of the Republican Press, the wisdom and sound policy of refraining from all personal warfare. We believe all the candidates in nomination for President and Vice-President have sustained fair reputations in all their relations as citizens; and, if it were possible to rake from the dust of oblivion some charge that would tend to the disparagement of one or another of them, we hold it unwise and improper to do so.

If our antagonists choose to attack our candi dater, very well. You can hardly open a volume of recent American history, however condensed and fragmentary, in which the name of FREMONT will not appear in connection with deeds which reflect credit on him who bears it. Mr. Dayton, also, has played an honorable part in the public service, and borne an estimable character in private life. Attacks on such men are certain to injure the assailants; and if any wish to try it, they are welcome. But let there be no retaliation on our

We have met with two or three assertions that it can be proved by living witnesses that Mr. Buchanan once said that "if he thought there were a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, he would "let it out." We think this must be a misapprehersion or exaggeration of something which he did say when an ardent and leading Federalist, and that it may better be left to slumber. What odds whether he said it or not? Nobody denies that he was formerly a Federalist, and is now what is

called a Democrat; though when he ceased to be a Federalist and became a Democrat, no one pretends to say. It certainly was not when he became a Jacksonian; for he twice ran for Congress and was chosen on the Federal as opposed to the Demoeratic ticket, after he had become a prominent and zealous supporter of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. But all this is matter of very little remaining consequence, save as it illustrates the flimsiness of the pretenses by which thousands are led to support whatever is for the time duly labeled Democracy.

The charge that Mr. Buchanan has advocated a reduction of laboring men's wages to ten cents per day, has but a very partial support in fact. He certainly never made any such proposition directly, nor arything which he understood to have that effect. What he did say was substantially this: The true way to encourage American Manufactures is to diminish their money cost by restricting our currency. Suppose a piece of cloth can be made in Germany for fifty dollars which cannot be made here for less than reventy-five, let us contract our currency fifty per cent., and we can make that same cloth here cheaper than it can be imported .- To this theorem Mr. Davis of Mass. replied with crushing effect: "When you say the "true way to protect American | Manufactures is "by such contraction of our currency as will re-"duce the money cost of producing a piece of "cloth in this country below that of its production "in Germany, you imply that the American artisan "or laborer shall work for the average wages of "his brother in Germany. I defy you to show how the cost of this roll of cloth is to be reduced "thirty or fifty per cent by restricting the Currency, otherwise than by reducing the cost of the elements of cloth-production, which are mainly Wool ' and Labor. If you will have, through currencyrestriction, for fifty dollars the piece of cloth which now costs seventy-five or a hundred, you "must get your Labor as cheap as the German "manufacturer does." We think Gov. Davis was substantially right in this view, though Mr. Buchanan doubtless believed that it misrepresented his position. We think Mr. B. had not well considered his ground and that his gradual conversion from the Economic doctrines of Pennsylvania to those of South Carolina had been the result rather of partisan necessity than of unbiased conviction. Hence, when he saw the results of bis own doctrines so vividly portrayed by Gov.

Davis, he denied that they were legitimate. "Let the dead bury their dead " The question of the day concerns Slavery Extension, and has no relation to by-gone issues. "Shall the Free-State men be crushed out of Kansas? Shall the gigantic frauds of her territorial elections be permitted to fasten Slavery upon her, in defiance of the remonstrances and struggles of at least two-thirds of her actual settlers ? Shall the affiliated Ruffians of the Missouri border, and the brigands collected from the more Southern Slave States, be allowed to drive out the free-hearted pioneers who went thither to work rather than fight? And shall Slavery, thus perfidiously fastened upon Kansas, be enabled to 'pour itself out without restraint, and find no limit but the Pacific Ocean?" We be lieve the People are preparing to answer these questions in a manner worthy of their Revolutionary sires-worthy of the humane and generous spirit of the Nineteenth Century.

The "North American" Convention sitting in our city yesterday concurred in the nomination of Col. Fremont for President, but repudiated that of Mr. Dayton for Vice-President, substituting that of ex-Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania therefor. The whole proceeding seems to have been based on an impression that their overtures to the Philadelphia Convention had been treated with disrespect, when the truth is far otherwise. No member of the Philadelphia Convention intended anything of the sort. All that was intended by that Convention was to have it distinctly understood that, while we desire and invite cooperation from all quarters, we proscribe and repel none who concur in our fundamental principles, whether "American" or of th. Even Mr. Giddings supported unceasingly for Speaker the very man whom the "North Americans" indicated as their first choice for President.

"Then why was not Ex-Gov. Johnston nominated for Vice-President at Philadelphia?" We answer. Because the Pennsylvania Delegation declared that such nomination would distract and weaken the Anti-Nebraska forces in that State. This objection had nothing whatever to do with the alleged "Americanism" of Gov. Johnston. It grows out of some old fend. the merits of which we do not comprehend, por desire to. It suffices us that placing Gov. Johnston on the ticket would repel thousands in Pennsylvania who will joyfully support Fremont and Dayton. Whoever asserts that his "Americanism" prevented Gov. Johnston's nomination at Philadelphia, asserts what is the reverse of truth.

Gov. Johnston's name having been withdrawnas we understood with his own hearty concurrence -that of Lt.-Gov. Ford of Ohio was brought forward, as one that would equally satisfy the North Americans. But here a like difficulty interposed. The Ohio delegation had entered the Convention pretty evenly divided between two eminent citizens of their own State for the Presidential nemination. Neither had been accepted, and they had cordially acquiesced in the Convention's preference. Now to offer them, instead of something which they had asked, something they did not ask nor expect, was not the thing. They said, Since you cannot give either section of us what it was sent here to ask, be good enough to pass "over our State wholly, We want nothing, and will take nothing." In the same spirit, the Massachusetts delegation insisted that neither Speaker Banks, nor Senator Sumner, nor Senator Wilson, should be taken. "We want each of them just "where he is now," they unanimously insisted: if you take either from his present post, you throw firebrands among us." Pennsylvania declared that her objection was not special to Gov. Johnston, but general to the selection of a Vice-President from the number of her statesmen. Mr. Wilmot would have been heavily supported, but for Pennsylvania remonstrances, as would any one else on whom her delegation would have concentrated their voter.

New-Jersey in good faith presented the name of Mr. Dayton-Illinois that of Mr. Lincoln. They are both true and able men-they were severally urged as certain to conciliate support in their respective localities. We do not know that Mr. Dayton is an older or better soldier than Mr. Lincoln but his proximity to Pennsylvania and his relations with her citizens, decided the question in his favor. And, while we know Mr. Lincoln well and esteem him highly, we believe this choice was judicious.

We feel very confident that Gov. Johnston will not permit the use of his name to distract and

divide the Anti-Nebraska array, and possibly defeat it. He must know that the impressions which led to his nomination were mistaken and unfounded. He must know that the Republicans are solemnly pledged to proscribe no man because he is an "American" any more than those improperly termed "foreigners," because, though naturalized bere, they were born in some other country. We feel sure that, upon a clear understanding and calm review of the whole matter, Gov. Johnston will refuse to be a candidate and unite heartily in the support of Mr. Dayton.

The Richmond Enquirer has been for forty years past the leading organ and mouth-piece of the party which, having become a mere alaveholders, party, by a strange perversion of terms still claims to call itself Democratic. It was this journal and its editors that took the lead in depriving Martin Van Buren of the Democratic nomination is 1844, because he would not go for the extension of slave holding, and the strengthening the hands of the slaveholders, by the annexation of Texas. It was this journal that led off on behalf of Frank Pierce as certain to prove, as he has done, a most supp'e and superserviceable tool in the hands of the Slave Power. It is this journal that is now the chief advocate of Mr. Buchanan, as the sectional, slavebreeders', slavery-extending candidate for the Presidency, and that pitches the key to which The New-York Journal of Commerce. The Pennsylvanian, The Boston Post, and the other lesser Northern orgars of the slave-driving party, are expected to tune The position and standing of this journal, at the very head of the party to which it belongs, gives

special interest to an article copied in another

column, in which The Enquirer states the grounds

upon which the pending Presidential campaign is to be fought. Twenty years or more ago, at a time when the money value of slaves had sunk to a very low figure, the Virginia slave-breeding business being still in its infancy, and the idea of opening new slave markets by the annexation of Texas, Central America, Cuba, and Mexico, and by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, not yet started, The Enquirer, which still had some tineture about it of Jeffersonian Democracy, was a most zealous advocate for emancipation, and for the appropriation of money by the State for the transfer of all the slaves to Liberia. At that time its columns abounded with eloquent denunciations of Slavery as a moral, political, and economical evil-so that they serve even to this day as an inexbaustible arsenal whence Abolitionists supply themselves with both argument and invective. It will be seen, however, from the article to which we refer, that since the breeding of slaves for sale has become the grand interest and business of Virginia, The Enquirer has seen more light and has totally charged its tone. It says very justly that in "the pending canvass the Democrats" (meaning the slave-driving and slave-breeding party) of the South cannot rely on the old grounds of apology and excuse for Slavery, for they seek not merely to retain it where it is, but to extend it "into regions where it is unknown." Neither will it de, according to The Enquirer, "to rely on the "mere constitutional guarantees of Slavery, for such reliance is pregnant with the admission that Slavery is wrong, and but for the Constitution, "should be abolished." The Enquirer fully agrees with the ultra Abelitionists of the Garrison school, that admitting Slavery to be an evil, the Constitution of the United States - supposing that Constitution, as the slaveholders, the ultra Abolitionist and a certain class of doughfaces do, to guaranty its continuancecan have no binding force as to that matter upon the conscience of any honest man. "The Constitutico," says The Enquirer, "cannot help Slavery, "if it be a violation of the laws of God and moral ity." If that be the fact, The Enquirer thinks the ultra Abolitionists perfectly right in maintaining that the North ought to repudiate the Constitution, to abanden the Union. Is other words, The Enquirer lays down the doctrine that no man can be regarded as a conscientious and real friend of the on Slavery as a "legitimate, moral, expedient," a religious, natural, and probably, in the general, 'a necessary institution of society."

This is the basis, according to The Enquirer, and the only basis, upon which the present position of the South can be maintained, and the election of Buchapan to the Presidency advocated. It would not even suffice to show that the condition of slavery is best for the negro. In order to justify its extension into new territory (which is the great point to be gained by the election of Buchanan,) t must be shown to be best for society as a whole, including the whites as well as the negroes. "This," says the Enquirer, "is the only line of 'argument that will enable Southerners to maintain the doctrines of State equality and Slavery extension. For if Slavery be not a legitimate, "useful, moral and expedient institution, we cannot without reproof of conscience and the blush of shame, seek to extend it, or assert our equali-

'ty with those States having no such institution.' As, however, the doughfaces of the North who upport Buchanan have neither consciences to trouble them nor blushes to be spared, The Enguirer-and no doubt The Journal of Commerce will rejoice to hear it-does not demand of them to go quite so far. For the sake of getting the necessary complement of Northern votes they are still to be allowed to pursue a course from which conscience and shame would alike deter any respectable South erner. As they do not seek to extend Slavery, but only agree to allow the Southerners to extend it as a matter of right-in consideration of this very secondary part they are to play in the matter, provided they vote for the extension of Slavery, and strain every nerve for its introduction into Kansas, they are still to be allowed the privilege of professing to regard the social system of the Free States, which they are to aid in driving out. as on the whole preferable to that slaveholding system which they are to aid in forcing upon that unbappy Territory, not merely by applauding the Border Ruffians, but by voting for Buchanan as the candidate pledged to sustain the Border-Ruf-

It will be seen, however, that the license thus granted to the doughfaces is rather narrow. They have full liberty, indeed, to stultify themselves, to make an exhibition of themselves before the world as utterly destitute both of shame and consciencebut in doing this they must take care that the dirt and filth in which they are thus indulged with the privilege of rolling themselves, does not bespatter their slave-driving masters. Though allowed to assert, in the hope of seducing a few weak-minded voters into the support of the Slavery Candidate, their belief that Freedom is as good as Slavery, or possibly even a little better, they are still required to admit, " in this canvass," that "out" system-

that is to say, the Virginia system of breeding slaves for sale, and of improving the breed and raising the value by begetting slave children, as well as selling them-" is rightful and legitimate, "and sarctioned alike by the opinions and usages of mankind, and by the authority and express injunctions of Scripture." As the Enquirer justly observes, "they cannot consistently main tain that Slavery is immoral, inexpedient and proface, and yet continue to submit to its exten-" sien." The consistency of this sycophantic class of doughfaces is, indeed, a matter of no consequence or consideration to themselves, and of very little to their slaveholding masters or to any body else. To speak of consistency and of a New-York Democratic supporter of Buchanan in the same sentence is to provoke an unextinguishable burst of laughter. These gentry, indeed, no longer "Hard" nor "Soft," mixing together, have become fluid, and are fast sinking under ground. But though at full liberty to disgrace themselves, the doughfaces must be careful of the honor of their masters, and they are no longer to be indulged in the comfortable hypocrisy of advocating Slavery extension under the guise of hostility to Slavery.

The Great Breeches Question, which has torn the civilized world with anxious emotions ever since Mr. Marcy came into power, is settled at last. And we grieve to say that it has been settled by a Compromise. We had thought better of the Secretary of State. We hoped he would have stood to his gurs in a matter of this moment. Catching negroes, breaking down the dyke that was made seventy years ago to keep the black tide of Slavery out of the North-West Terribory, erecting the Government of the United States into a Mob for the purpose of compelling honest men to submit to institutions they hate at the double edge of the bowie-knife and the six-fold mouth of the revolver-these are all proper and legitimate subjects, well befitting the meditation and the action of an American statesman. But we had thought that there were some institutions beside Slavery too sacred to be touched, some principles too holy to be disturbed. Among these we had reckened the well-considered and deliberate solution of the Breeches Question by Mr. Marcy with which he inaugurated his adminis-

His autecedents had indicated him as the Œdipus who was to unriddle this Sphinxian enigma, as the Alexander who was to cut this knot of Gordius. which had so long perplexed our wisest. We were never of the number that made a mockery of his celebrated charge for the reintegration of his nether integuments which had suffered a breach of continuity in the service of the Empire State. We recognize the moral obligations of States as well as of individuals to be just, and to make good whatever damages their servants fairly incur while about their work. If the seat of his pantaloons, by the tooth of time, or by the ruthless hand of accident. displayed upon their broad disk a wound received, though behind, in the public service, we hold that it was right to ask and just to grant the needful repairs at the public charges. And the moderation of the demand showed an exact frugality and scrupulous moderation worthy of the best days of Rome kerself. Only Fifty Cents! The coin should have been given to him as a Civic Medal in honor of his republican economy. Why, had it been Daniel Webster that had torn his unmentionable for the common weal, he would have asked at least Fifty Thousand dollars. And he would have got it. Having this confidence in Mr. Marcy's just

appreciation of how essential an element in human

affairs is apparel, and having our high opinion yet more exalted by his decrees on the subject of Court Dress, we were the more shocked at learning that he had fallen back from the lofey position he had so lately assumed before the world. A late English gaper states that Mr. Marcy, after due consultation with the Government tailors of the United States, has fixed upon the following as the costume in which all free and enlightened citizens are to make the acquaintance of Majesty: A black dress coat, a white waistcoat, white cravat, black pantaloons or breeches, silk stockings, a black sword and a cocked hat. Her Majesty Queen Victoria must have taken the first installment of model Republicans presented to her in this guise for a deputation of butlers or servants out of livery coming to ask for some redress of grievances. The alternative of the breeches is what constitutes the grand surrender of the sacred rights of Republicans, of which Mr. Marcy had megnified his office as champion. It is abandoning the great "sans culotte" or anti-breeches ides, which is at once the essence and the emblem of Democracy. The cocked hat and dress sword. too, are a flagrant departure from the fundamental principle of Mr. Marcy's protocol on the subject, which, with good reason, insisted on the right of American citizens to appear in all foreign courts in the costume they might wear at their own in Washingten. It is, in fact, as complete a "backing down" as if Mr. Pierce should withdraw the mob from Kapsas and show a common sense of decency for the small remainder of his political life, while left for execution on the 4th day of March next. We should like to know whether Mr. Buchanan has had any hand in this assault on the liberties and dignities of the nation. We have seen it said that he had split the difference between Mr. Marcy and Sir Robert Chester (or whoever may be the Master of Ceremonies now) as to this weighty matter. The question may materially affect that of his fitness for the next Presidency. Will us patriotic member call for such information on the subject as may not be incompatible with the public interest

The philosophical student of history cannot but be struck with the important part which breeches have played in the affairs of the world. The French Revolution banished them, and they returned only with the recetablishment of monarchical intitutions under the Empire. When Louis Philippe first ascended the Citizen Throne, he affected the pantalon noir, and welcomed men in trowsers and frock-coats to his table and his crawing room. But, as he began to feel timself secure in his saddle on his people's back, he revived all the old etiquette of costumes and ceremonies. He withdrew from his previous familiarities of dress and address, and looked, as poor Heine said of him, "every pound a King." The days of February, 1848, played the mischief with breeches again, and the poor things were under the weather for three or four years, as long as there was a liberty tree standing in Paris, or an inscription of Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité, stood rubrie on the walls. But no sooner had the present Brummagem Bonaparte lied and murdered his way to the Tuileries than the culotte courte became again a thing of rigor. Is it not noticeable that breeches should come again into favor at our own Court just as it is trying to dragoon Kansas into submitting to Blavery, to establish a new Reign of Terror there, and to

imitate the worst treacheries of both the Bonspartes, in order to make sure that Coup d'Etat ? Very likely this reinvestiture of the old aristscratic symbol is a sign that Pierce and Jeff. Davis feel sure of success in their designs. Such confidence in criminals does not, however, always guaranty them against punishment.

The subjoined paragraph will readily be recognized, even without special citation of its source. as coming from The Journal of Commerce :

"If the Territory, before its true policy becomes developed, by toleration permits a sickly existence to Slavery, as soon as the fact is made to appear that its interests require the extinction of that system, that event is sure to follow. Of this the experience of several of the older States affords abundant illustration." This statement assumes that it is for the interest

f fifteen States of this Union to maintain Slavery.

If it were not, it would, according to the theory here advanced, be eradicated, since we are here told that when the people of a Slave State discover that it is not for their interest to maintain Slavery, they will abolish it. The Journal of Commerce believes this statement, or it does not. If it does not, it is guilty of a scandalous imposition upon its readers in endeavoring to befog their minds by making it. If it does believe the statement, what has it to say of the recorded testimony of hundreds and thousands of the best and wiscet men in the South, who have deplored the existence of Slavery therein? What has it to say of the universal admission of all parties, until within the last few years, that it was the great curse and drawback of the Southern States? And what has it to answer now to the following questions: Is it for the interest of Delsware and Maryland to maintain and continue Slavery? Is it for the interest of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri to continue it ! Is it the opinion of the people of those States that it is for their interest to continue it? On the contrary, does not the admission come from the citizens of those States through every avenue of calm and unprejudiced communication, that they would gladly relieve themselves of Slavery if they could? The reason that Slavery is not abolished in the States we have mentioned is not because it is not their acknowledged interest to be rid of it, but it is because of the difficulties that, in the minds of the slaveholders, beset every form of emancipation; because of the vast political and pecuniary interest connected with it: because of the complications growing out of its universal ramifications into the frame-work of society, to disturb and remove which is to enter upon a mighty social, economic and political revulution.

Yet The Journal of Commerce mildly tells its readers all this opposition to Slavery extension is very foolish, for Slavery never goes where it ought not to go, and the moment the people among whom it exists find it is not for their interest to have the institution among them, they will at once abolish it!

Now that the Kansas Investigating Committee are on their way back to Washington, Douglas is very anxious to have Congress adjourn at once. No doubt there will be a good deal in that Committee's report which will require all even of his brass to outface. "We will subdue you," when it comes to be set out feature by feature and fact by fact, will be found to include a number of details not exactly the thing upon which to go before the people at a Presidential election.

It is very fortunate, since the subjugation of Kaneas is made a part of the platform upon which Buchanan is nominated, that we shall have the whole method of operation of it set out at large in the Committee's report, and fully substantiated by sworn testimony. This report will prove a chain-thot sweeping the Border - Ruffian camp through and through; and no worder that Douglas would like to dodge it by an adjournment.

The Express considers the following legitimate Ld effective electioneering:

"JOHN C. FREMONT'S ROMANISM.—We are asked every day about John C. Fremont's connection we the Roman Catholics, for the reason that his fries are riding both sides of the fence on that question, a representing him as here, there and everywhere Without any disposition to war upon Mr. Fremout on account of his religion, and fully granting the right of the same liberty of conscience which we enjoy, we nevertheless object to the double part his friends are playing for him on this question. The Washington Star of the 19th inst. has the following exposition of

fact:

"'A SORT OF A CATHOLIC.

"'We take it for granted that, among the informal pledges are tracted by delegations in George Law's Convention from Col.
Fremont, there was not one against the Catholic Church; isacmuch as, up to the recent birth of his aspirations for the Frederick, a slaway passed in Washington for a good enough outside Roman Catholic; that being the church in which he was reared. He was married in this city, it will be remembered, by Father Van Horseigh, a clergyman of his church—not of that of

The Star, which is thus dragged into the service of The Express, is as unscrupulous in its devotion to Slavery-extending Democracry as is The Express in its labors in behalf of South Americanism. Each is animated by the bitterest and most releast less hatred of the party which has placed Col. Frement in nomination for President. And while we have been hearing Col. Fremont's character and position canvassed pretty freely for the last air months, we solemnly aver that we have never, up to this hour, heard any friend proclaim him Roman Catholic or raise any question whatever concerning his religious faith. On the other hand, bis adversaries have been constantly setting affect this story of his being a Catholic, and, when refuted and silenced, they would let it rest for a week or two and then start it sgain.

Col. Fremont was baptized, reared, and confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he has ever adhered; and we challenge The Express to prove that "his friends are riding beth "sides of the fence," and "are playing for him a "double part" on this subject. If such "friends" are known to The Express, as its article necessarily implies, that paper can name them, as we see dare it to do. We object entirely to any inquity into the religious faith of a candidate for office; we hold it at war with that Constitution which the the Union savers affect so to revere; we do know, and never sought to know, what is Buchanan's or Mr. Done's on's fraith : and, thous we happen to know that Mr. Fillmore is a U tarian and have an impression that Mr. Breeks ridge attends the Presbyteries Church, if as, consider all this entirely a matter between gentlemen respectively and their Maker, and in cerely pity the narrow bigotry of the man whi would vote for or against either of them an great of religious faith. But this mean and false per tense that Col. Fremons is a Romaniat, after truth has been repeatedly stated, is deserving the severest rebake. A similar falsehood, persists in on grounds equally frivolous, was the mess, depriving Gen Scott in 1852 of many votes. shall take care that it does not prove equally pole against Col. Fremont.

Whitfield, the Border-Ruffian Delegate Kanssa, lately at the boad of a band of Miss